

Role of Artificial Intelligence in Personalized Learning for Students

Solanki, Ritu

Research Scholar, Department of Education, NIILM University, Kaithal

Abstract

CITATION

Solanki, R., (2025). Role of Artificial Intelligence in Personalized Learning for Students

Shodh Manjusha: An International Multidisciplinary Journal, 02(02), 494–502.

<https://doi.org/10.70388/sm250175>

Article Info

Received: May 21, 2025

Accepted: Aug 23, 2025

Published: Oct 30, 2025

Copyright



This article is licensed under a license Commons Attribution-Non-commercial-No Derivatives 4.0 International Public License (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0)

<https://doi.org/10.70388/sm250175>

5

Traditional learning paradigms have changed as a result of artificial intelligence being incorporated into education, especially in the area of customized learning. By customizing learning experiences to each student's unique requirements, preferences, and learning styles, artificial intelligence technologies are revolutionizing education, as this review article examines. The fundamental ideas of customized learning, the kinds of AI technologies used, their uses, advantages, and disadvantages, as well as potential future developments, are all covered in this article. Intelligent tutoring systems, natural language processing, and machine learning are emphasized. According to the review's findings, AI has enormous potential to improve academic achievement, student engagement, and educational inclusion.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Personalized Learning, Education Technology.

Introduction

A long-standing objective in the area of education is personalized learning, which modifies instructional materials and delivery strategies to meet the requirements of specific students.

Role of Artificial Intelligence in Personalized Learning for Students

Promising paths to successfully achieving this objective have been made possible by recent developments in artificial intelligence (AI).

According to Holmes et al. (2019), artificial intelligence systems are capable of analyzing vast amounts of student data, spotting trends in learning behavior, and providing individualized learning experiences. The goal of this study is to summarize the most recent findings on AI-enabled customized learning and pinpoint its revolutionary potential in the field of education. One revolutionary advancement that is changing the face of education is the use of artificial intelligence in student-specific learning.

AI emerges as a potent tool that can help close the gap between established educational institutions and the unique demands, learning styles, and speeds of individual students. AI technologies are essential to reaching the objective of personalized learning, which has gained popularity recently and seeks to customize educational experiences to each learner's specific needs.

Artificial intelligence systems may give personalized information, suggest learning courses, and modify training in real-time by utilizing massive quantities of data to monitor student behavior, performance patterns, and learning preferences. Thanks to artificial intelligence (AI), this degree of personalization which was previously only achievable in one-on-one tutoring is now feasible throughout whole classes and educational institutions.

The educational environment is being revolutionized by AI-powered solutions like virtual assistants, learning analytics dashboards, adaptive learning platforms, and intelligent tutoring systems. In addition to improving academic achievement, these technologies encourage student motivation, engagement, and self-directed learning. For example, AI algorithms are used by platforms such as Coursera, Duolingo, and Khan Academy to evaluate learners' progress and modify the level of difficulty or suggest further resources.

While machine learning models detect learning gaps and forecast future performance, natural language processing allows AI systems to comprehend student inquiries and offer immediate feedback. Furthermore, by providing assistive technologies like text-to-speech, voice recognition, and customized accessibility features, AI plays a critical role in helping students with impairments.

Teachers stand to gain from automated grading systems, content creation tools, and insights into student development; therefore, the incorporation of AI in education also has potential

Solanki, R.

for them. Teachers may concentrate more on individualized student support and mentoring thanks to these capabilities, which also lessen administrative duties.

Adopting AI in customized learning is not without its difficulties, though. Data privacy, algorithmic unfairness, uneven access to technology, and the necessity of digital literacy and teacher training are still major problems. Strong regulations, openness in algorithm creation, and active stakeholder interaction are necessary to ensure the moral and just application of AI in education.

Using case examples, scholarly research, and new developments in edtech, this study examines the present uses, advantages, and constraints of AI in customized learning. It seeks to provide readers a thorough grasp of how AI is changing education for kids in a variety of age groups, socioeconomic backgrounds, and learning settings.

In order to prepare students for success in the classroom as well as for lifelong learning and adaptation in a knowledge-driven society, artificial intelligence in customized learning is becoming more and more important as we navigate the quickly changing digital world. AI has the ability to improve learning by making it more responsive, inclusive, and efficient via careful application and continuous innovation, giving every student the chance to succeed in a customized educational path.

Concept of Personalized Learning

Each student's speed, material, and learning style are tailored as part of the educational technique known as personalized learning (Pane et al., 2015). It includes competency-based development, learner autonomy, and ongoing feedback. AI helps by making this paradigm data-driven and scalable.

One of the most revolutionary ideas in contemporary education is the idea of individualized learning via artificial intelligence. Instead, then using a one-size-fits-all method of instruction, personalized learning involves adjusting educational experiences to each student's particular requirements, skills, interests, and pace. Because teachers have little time and resources to modify their lessons for each student, traditional classroom settings frequently find it difficult to fulfil the different needs of their students.

This disparity has prompted the need for creative fixes, and artificial intelligence has emerged as a potent instrument in redefining the possibilities for personalized learning. AI-powered customized learning systems examine student information, including progress, learning

Solanki, R.

Role of Artificial Intelligence in Personalized Learning for Students

preferences, and performance, to offer feedback, adaptive material, and tailored recommendations. By guaranteeing that each student is led along a learning path appropriate for their talents and shortcomings, the concept revolves around the notion that technology may improve human teaching.

Fundamentally, artificial intelligence in customized learning gathers a lot of data from student interactions with digital platforms, tests, and activities. After that, algorithms analyze this data to find trends and forecast areas in which a student can benefit from further help or enrichment.

For instance, the AI system can suggest more practice problems, video lessons, or interactive simulations to improve comprehension if a student often has trouble with a certain arithmetic idea. On the other hand, the system can speed up learning by providing increasingly difficult texts or critical thinking assignments to students who exhibit superior reading comprehension abilities. By ensuring that no student is left behind or constrained by a standardized curriculum, this degree of personalization maximizes learning effectiveness and engagement.

Real-time adaptation is a key component of AI-driven tailored learning. AI systems, in contrast to static lesson plans, adapt dynamically as students advance, guaranteeing that the learning process changes as the student does. Students may study at their own speed because to this flexibility, which lessens the stress and worry that strict classroom arrangements can cause.

Additionally, AI systems give pupils ongoing feedback so they may identify errors quickly and grow from them. AI integration also benefits teachers since it allows them to make well-informed judgments about education by producing comprehensive data on student achievement. AI works as an assistant to instructors, relieving them of monotonous duties so they may concentrate on more complex teaching techniques, mentorship, and emotional support.

The idea of AI-powered individualized learning also places a strong emphasis on accessibility and diversity. AI solutions that provide specialized support, such speech-to-text apps, translation capabilities, or adaptive testing settings, can help students with learning impairments, language obstacles, or other difficulties.

Additionally, by making learning more dynamic and interesting, gamified AI systems might inspire hesitant students. AI's capacity to mimic one-on-one tutoring, which has previously

only been available to people with financial means, holds promise for democratizing education globally. AI-driven customization can help lessen educational disparities by filling in gaps in learning opportunities.

The idea of artificial intelligence-powered customized learning signifies a paradigm change in education, moving away from standardized instruction and toward individualized development. AI establishes a learning environment where each student's individual requirements are given priority by utilizing data-driven insights, adaptive technology, and real-time feedback.

In addition to enhancing academic performance, this strategy promotes self-assurance, drive, and lifetime learning abilities. AI has enormous promise for individualized learning, even while issues like fair access and ethical data usage still exist. It represents a time when learning will be really student-centered, guaranteeing that no student is left behind on their path to success and knowledge.

AI Technologies in Personalized Learning

1. Intelligent Tutoring Systems (ITS)

By modifying lessons in response to learner replies, ITS mimic human teachers. These systems use deep learning, Bayesian networks, and decision trees to offer personalized scaffolding and feedback (VanLehn, 2011).

2. Machine Learning Algorithms

By examining interaction data, machine learning algorithms may identify at-risk pupils, provide resources, and forecast learning outcomes (Baker & Inventado, 2014).

3. Natural Language Processing (NLP)

Through chatbots and voice assistants, NLP enables AI systems to comprehend student inquiries, evaluate essays, and offer conversational learning (Zawacki-Richter et al., 2019).

4. Recommender Systems

Similar to Netflix or Amazon recommendation engines, these systems use student profiles and behavior to make recommendations for pertinent instructional content (Drachsler et al., 2015).

Applications of AI in Personalized Learning

1. Adaptive Learning Platforms

Real-time learning material sequencing and difficulty adjustments are made by platforms such as DreamBox and Knewton in response to student performance (Walkington, 2013).

2. Predictive Analytics

According to Bienkowski et al. (2012), AI technologies are able to predict students' requirements and take action before academic failure happens.

3. AI-Driven Curriculum Development

AI assists teachers in developing dynamic courses that take into account changing student needs and academic requirements.

Benefits of AI in Personalized Learning

1. **Increased Engagement:** Customized content keeps people motivated and interested.
2. **Improved Outcomes:** Instruction that adapts to the speed and learning style of the students frequently results in improved performance (Pane et al., 2017).
3. **Scalability:** For many pupils, customization is made feasible by AI.
4. **Inclusivity:** Adaptive technologies are beneficial for students with special needs.

Challenges and Ethical Considerations

1. **Data Privacy:** There is privacy hazards associated with the collection and use of student data (Williamson & Piattoeva, 2020).
2. **Bias in Algorithms:** Biases in training data may be reinforced by AI systems.
3. **Teacher Roles:** Rather than being replaced, teachers need to be educated to use AI technologies efficiently.
4. **Equity and Access:** Access to AI infrastructure varies throughout organizations.

Future Directions

It is anticipated that AI in education will advance in emotional intelligence, cultural adaptability, and context awareness. Cross-modal learning analytics, real-time emotional feedback, and stronger privacy-preserving algorithms may all be included in future systems (Luckin et al., 2016).

Conclusion

Solanki, R.

A major advancement in education is AI-powered personalized learning, which provides tailored experiences that can improve inclusivity and learning effectiveness. Even if there are obstacles, especially in the areas of ethics and equality, these problems should be resolved by further study and technical advancement. In order to guarantee the moral and successful incorporation of AI in individualized education, educators, legislators, and technologists must work together.

A major step forward in adapting education to each student's specific requirements is the use of artificial intelligence into customized learning. By moving away from a one-size-fits-all paradigm and toward a more flexible and student-centric framework, this analysis has highlighted the critical role AI plays in transforming conventional educational techniques.

By providing information that is suited to each learner's unique learning preferences, pace, and style, artificial intelligence technologies including data analytics, machine learning algorithms, intelligent tutoring systems, and natural language processing empower both teachers and students.

These tools allow for more meaningful and successful learning experiences by dynamically adjusting education based on a learner's performance, behavior, and engagement patterns. AI furthermore facilitates automated evaluations, real-time feedback, and early learning gap detection, all of which improve student performance and confidence while lessening the administrative load on teachers.

By assisting students with unique needs through speech recognition, predictive text, and adaptable interfaces, AI promotes inclusion and closes many of the gaps present in conventional educational systems, according to the review. Furthermore, chatbots and virtual mentors driven by AI are increasing student engagement outside of the classroom by offering ongoing encouragement and assistance.

Crucially, the emergence of individualized curriculum planning tools and adaptive learning platforms holds promise for encouraging students' autonomy, critical thinking, and lifelong learning abilities. To guarantee the fair and moral use of AI in education, the study also identifies a number of issues that must be resolved, including data privacy issues, the digital divide, the requirement for teacher preparation, and potential biases in algorithms.

Artificial intelligence has the ability to completely transform individualized learning and improve the effectiveness, responsiveness, and inclusivity of education. As AI develops

further, its application in education has to be carefully controlled to strike a balance between technical advancement and human-centered principles.

To develop frameworks that support accountability, equity, and transparency in AI applications, policymakers, educators, and engineers must collaborate. The effective deployment of AI-based customized learning systems also requires investments in digital infrastructure, teacher readiness, and student digital literacy. All things considered, our analysis confirms that AI may be a potent ally in creating a more individualized, just, and significant educational future for kids everywhere with careful integration and ongoing innovation.

References:

1. Baker, R. S., & Inventado, P. S. (2014). Educational data mining and learning analytics. In J. A. Larusson, B. White (Eds.), *Learning analytics* (pp. 61–75). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4614-3305-7_4
2. Bienkowski, M., Feng, M., & Means, B. (2012). *Enhancing teaching and learning through educational data mining and learning analytics: An issue brief*. United States Department of Education.
3. Drachsler, H., Verbert, K., Santos, O. C., & Manouselis, N. (2015). Panorama of recommender systems to support learning. In F. Ricci, L. Rokach, B. Shapira (Eds.), *Recommender systems handbook* (pp. 421–451). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4899-7637-6_12
4. Holmes, W., Bialik, M., & Fadel, C. (2019). *Artificial intelligence in education: Promises and implications for teaching and learning*. Center for Curriculum Redesign.
5. Luckin, R., Holmes, W., Griffiths, M., & Forcier, L. B. (2016). Intelligence unleashed: An argument for AI in education. *Pearson*.
6. Pane, J. F., Steiner, E. D., Baird, M. D., Hamilton, L. S., & Pane, J. D. (2015). *Informing progress: Insights on personalized learning implementation and effects*. Rand Corporation.
7. VanLehn, K. (2011). The relative effectiveness of human tutoring, intelligent tutoring systems, and other tutoring systems. *Educational Psychologist*, 46(4), 197–221. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00461520.2011.611369>

8. Walkington, C. A. (2013). Using adaptive learning technologies to personalize instruction to student interests: The impact of relevant contexts on performance and learning outcomes. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 105(4), 932–945. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0031882>
9. Williamson, B., & Piattoeva, N. (2020). Objectivity as standardization in data-scientific educational governance: Grasping the global through the local. *Research in Education*, 101(1), 69–91.
10. Zawacki-Richter, O., Marín, V. I., Bond, M., & Gouverneur, F. (2019). Systematic review of research on artificial intelligence applications in higher education—Where are the educators? *International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education*, 16(1), 1–27.
11. Avurakoghene, O. P., & Oredein, A. O. (2023). Educational leadership and artificial intelligence for sustainable development. *Shodh Sari-An International Multidisciplinary Journal*, 02(03), 211–223. <https://doi.org/10.59231/sari7600>
12. Sarma, I., & Sarmah, J. (2024). Artificial intelligence plays crucial role in education sector of Assam. *Shodh Sari-An International Multidisciplinary Journal*, 03(04), 141–154. <https://doi.org/10.59231/sari7752>
13. Rani, B. T. (2024). Artificial Intelligence tools in Learning English language and Teaching. How can be AI used for Language Learning. *Edumania-An International Multidisciplinary Journal*, 02(04), 230–234. <https://doi.org/10.59231/edumania/9085>